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THE BEAVER ARGUS

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 24th, 1867.

We have this day associated with us R. A. Patterson in our foundry, for the purpose of conducting a general foundry business, under the firm name of ANDERSON, PATTERSON & Co.

J. J. ANDERSON & CO.

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O. R. ANSHUTZ

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although untried by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. Political science, perhaps as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, has not yet disclosed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution of free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law.

When a civil war has been brought to its close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the state to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and speedily as possible. This duty was, upon the termination of the rebellion, promptly accepted, not only by the executive department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves, and restoration, in the first moment of peace, was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the Constitution, to withhold my assent.

It is therefore a source of profound regret that, in complying with the obligations imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give to Congress, from time to time, information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definite adjustment, satisfactory to the American people, of the questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress; where one State is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns according to its own will; and where the laws of the central Government, strictly confined to national jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present "state of the Union" is a melancholy fact; and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God in His kindest Providence could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation.

The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preserved, and if one is destroyed both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities. It was ordained not only to form a more perfect Union between the States, but to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."— Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements in all parts of the country will accomplish these great ends. Without that obedience, we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these, we should renew our efforts again and again.

To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force. There is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. The Courts may be everywhere opened, and, if opened, their process would be unimpeded. Crimes against the United States can be prevented by the proper judicial authorities in a manner entirely practical and legal. There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated. The mere naked will of this Government, or of some one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to the perfect union of all the States.

On this momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the misfortune to differ with Congress, and have expressed my convictions without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinion of the Legislative Department.— Those convictions are not only unchanged, but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment. The hope that we may all finally concur in a mode of settlement, consistent at once with our true interests and with our sworn duties to the Constitution, is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished.

It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be so? The "ordinances of secession," adopted by a portion (in most of them a very small portion) of their citizens, were mere nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were those States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was averred by this Government to be its purpose, and so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war, waged for the preservation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy; the defeat of secession on the battle-field was not the triumph of its lawless principles; nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together, and that is a power which does not belong to any department of this Government, or to all of them united.

This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. The Executive (my predecessor as well as myself) and the heads of all the Departments have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved, but indissolvable. Congress submitted an amendment of the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or were States out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory, and Congress, in asking it, committed a political absurdity. The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and are constantly, *in banc* and elsewhere, exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them, unless those States are States of the Union.

If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them as it is for all the other States. They are bound to obey it, and so are we. The right of the Federal Government, which is clear and unquestionable, to enforce the Constitution upon them, implies the correlative obligation on our part to observe its limitations, and execute its guaranties.— Without the Constitution we are nothing; by, through and under the Constitution, we are what it makes us. We may doubt the wisdom of the law, we may not approve of its provisions, but we cannot violate it merely because it seems to confine our powers within limits narrower than we could wish. It is not a question of individual, or class, or sectional interest, much less of party predominance, but of duty—of high and sacred duty—which we are all sworn to perform. If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, at least the fidelity of public servants who act under solemn obligations and commands which they dare not disregard.

The Constitutional duty is not the only one which requires the States to be restored.— There is another consideration which, though of minor importance, is of great weight. On the 22d day of July, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses, that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union, and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws, without impairing the dignity, equality, and rights of the States or of individuals, and that when this was done the war should cease. I do not say, that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it, any more than individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay the public debt created under a law for which they voted. But it was a solemn, public, official pledge of the National honor, and I cannot imagine upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be justified. If it be said that we are not bound to keep faith with rebels, let it be remembered that this promise was not made to rebels only.— Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the violation of it now, in the day of our power, would be a rude rendering of that good faith which holds the moral world together; our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men; it would make the war not only a failure, but a fraud.

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a [illegible] conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will strike them from the statute book.

To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of those acts, I need do no more than refer to their general provisions. It must be seen at once that they are not authorized.— To dictate what alterations shall be made in the Constitutions of the several States; to control the elections of State legislators and State officers, members of Congress, and electors of President and Vice President, by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege; to dissolve State Legislatures or prevent them from assembling; to dismiss Judges and other civil functionaries of the State, and appoint others, without regard to State law; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents, sent among them for that purpose—these are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any one of its branches. Not being granted, we violate our trust by assuming them as palpably as we would by acting in the face of a positive interdict; for the Constitution forbids to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize either by express words or by clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution, we can exercise it only by usurpation; and usurpation is the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime the enemies of free government in all ages have worked out their designs against public liberty and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule; for undelegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained.

The acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury; that the privilege of *habeas corpus* shall not be denied in time of peace; and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government in the ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile power, more unlimited, and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists, and which a free government is always most careful to protect. It denies the *habeas corpus* and the trial by jury. Personal freedom, property, and life, if assailed by the passion, the prejudice, or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder, or bill of pains and penalties, not upon a few individuals but upon whole masses, including the millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their unborn children. These wrongs, being expressly forbidden, cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how they may have come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live in States, Territories or districts.

I have no desire to save from the proper and just consequences of their great crime, those who engaged in rebellion against the Government, but as a mode of punishment the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of those people are perfectly innocent; many kept their fidelity to the Union untainted to the last; many were incapable of any legal offense; a large proportion even of the persons able to bear arms were forced into rebellion against their will and of those who are guilty with their own consent the degrees of guilt are as various as the shades of their character or temper. But these acts of Congress confound them all together in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance upon classes, sects and parties, or upon whole communities, for offenses committed by a portion of them against the Government [illegible] ence, was co[illegible] the world [illegible] have made [illegible] punishment so [illegible] unjust, would meet with the co[illegible] and right-minded [illegible] this age, a[illegible] not consi[illegible] States of their liberties, [illegible] without distinction [illegible] It deals separately with [illegible] confines itself to the forms [illegible] its own purity by a[illegible] of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a free Constitution, triumphant in war and unbroken in peace, is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of any present feeling.

I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this military government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual. If the guaranties of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse. It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting place. The intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects; for they can never know what more they will be called to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again. Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power, unrestrained by law, may seek its next victims. The States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment; for, if the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none.

It is manifestly and avowedly the object of the laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States. This, to the minds of some persons, is so important that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about. The morality is always false which excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come. But in this case the end itself is evil, as well as the means. The subjugation of the States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression for any length of time, rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race. Therefore they would be left without a choice. Negro suffrage was established by act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with the political privileges torn from white men.

The blacks of the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a Government exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But under the circumstances, this is only a speculative point. It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, make and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape, to a greater or less extent, the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands?

The peculiar qualities which should characterize any people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a great State have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts—if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government of any form has ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices, they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubtful whether, as a class, they know more than their ancestors how to organize and regulate civil society.— Indeed it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs that their voting can consist in nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it. I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and a proper appreciation of our free constitution, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. A trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare, its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought therefore to be reposed in none except those who are fitted morally and mentally to administer it well; for if conferred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have, therefore, heretofore urged upon your attention the great danger "to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majorities of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery that had existed for generations; to-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed, from their previous condition of servitude, that as a class, they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic. Where a people—the source of all political power—speak by their suffrages, through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principles and enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of a healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences. Controlled, through fraud and usurpation, by the designing, anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of Government, instead of adding strength and durability." "I yield to no one in the attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared by previous habits and opportunities, to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power, for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its overthrow and destruction."

I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes of the South, by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their minds, improving their morals, and giving protection to all their just rights as freedmen. But the transfer of our political inheritance to them would in my opinion be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children.

The plan of putting the Southern States wholly, and the General Government generally, into the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war. Industry must be reorganized, justice re-established, public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is worse than madness to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency.

The great difference between the two race in physical, mental, and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. If the inferior obtain the ascendency over the other, it will govern with reference only to its own interest—for it will recognize no common interest and create such a tyranny as the continent has never yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues, it must become worse and worse, until all order will be subverted, all industry cease, and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness. Of all the dan- none are equal t[illegible] nation has yet encountered, the success of the effort now making to Africanize the half of our country.

I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right. But the expenses incident to reconstruction under the system adopted by Congress, aggravate what I regard as the intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost uncounted millions already, and if persisted in will add largely to the weight of taxation already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and may finally reduce the Treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum, to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established. The sums thrown away, would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is in vain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendency themselves. Without military power they are wholly incapable of holding in subjugation the white people of the South.

I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt, and the vast private interests which are complicated with it, we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might, by possibility, impair the confidence of the world in our Government. That confidence can only be retained by carefully inculcating the principles of justice and honor on the popular mind, and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law, persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of our institutions. Habitual violation of prescribed rules, which we bind ourselves to observe, must demoralize the people. Our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet-anchor of our political morality is lost, the public conscience swings from its moorings, and yields to every impulse of passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution, we will not be expected to care much for mere pecuniary obligations. The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d day of July, 1861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our other promises. Besides if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created, not to hold the States in the Union, as the tax-payers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it and hand them over to be governed by negroes, the moral duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may *seem* so; for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound; but its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehended. The financial honor of a great commercial nation, largely indebted and with a republican form of government administered by agents of the popular choice, is a thing of such delicate texture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such unspeakable calamity, that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger.

The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments. Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by the terror of confiscation, and the dread of negro conspiracy. The Southern trade, from which the North would have derived so great a profit under a Government of law, still languishes, and can never be revived until it ceases to be fettered by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country—the richest in natural resources the world ever saw—is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free Constitution. Instead of being as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power, it will become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the nation.

Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion upon the subject. We live in a country where the popular will always enforces obedience to itself, sooner or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority, backed by overwhelming force. It cannot have escaped your attention, that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it. The affections of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve the inheritance of free government in their own hands, and transmit it unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully opposed. Every weaker passion will disappear before that love of liberty and law for which the American people are distinguished above all others in the world.

How far the duty of the President "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution" requires him to go in opposing an unconstitutional act, is a very serious and important question, on which I have deliberated much and felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority, and is regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the government. This would be simply civil war; and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and something even to perverse malice, before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on its rights, and maintain them regardless of all consequences. If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, nor the power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender. If, for instance, the Legislative Department should pass an act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government—in such a case the President must take the high responsibilities of his office and save the life of the nation at all hazards. The so-called reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self defence. In all the Northern States they still held the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced.

It is well and publicly know that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury, and that colossal [illegible] been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished, will soon [illegible] public creditors [illegible] and disgrace. The [illegible] interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither class will long endure the large handed robberies of the recent past. For this discreditable state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment. The great sums which officers may win by connivance at fraud create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can withstand; and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of constitutional obligations avowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country has greatly weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places. The expenses of the United States, including interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervisions as well as systematic vigilance. The system, never perfected, was much disorganized by the "Tenure of Office Bill," which has almost destroyed official accountability. The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer is incapable, dishonest, or unfaithful to the Constitution, but, under the law, which I have named, the utmost he can do is to complain to the Senate, and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically opposed to the President, it is natural and not altogether unreasonable, for the officer to expect that it will take his part as far as possible, restore him to his place, and give him a triumph over his Executive superior. The officer has other chances of impunity arising from accidental defects of evidence, the mode of investigating it, and the secrecy of the hearing. It is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in propotion as the delinquents learn to think themselves safe. I am entirely persuaded that under such a rule the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and that it disables him most especially from enforceing that rigid accountability which is necessary to the due execution of the revenue laws.

The Constitution invests the the President with authority to *decide* whether a removal should be made in any given case; the act of Congress declares, in substance, that he shall only *accuse* such as he suppose to be unworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him sole *judge* in the premises; but the statute takes away his jurisdiction, transfers it to the Senate, and leaves him nothing but the obvious and sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a *prosecutor*. The prosecution is to be conducted before a tribanal whose members are not, like him responsible to the whole people, but to separate constituents bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great disfavor. The Senate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule. The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal. It is impossible even to conjecture what may or what may not be so considered by the Senate. The nature of the subject forbids clear proof. If the charge be incapacity, what evidence will support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood or misunderstood in a thousand different ways, and by violent party men, in violent party times, unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious. If the officer be accused of dishonesty, how shall it be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with public duty, from private history, or from general reputation? Or must the President await the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office? Shall he, in the meantime, risk the character and interest of the nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? Must he forbear his complaint until the mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate the overt act, must he move at the peril of being tried himself for the offense of slandering his subordinate? In the present circumstances of the country, some one must be held responsible for official delinquencies of every kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown if it be not left where it has been placed by the Constitution. But all just men will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from responsibility, if he cannot meet it by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his action.

The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a magistrate chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people, and accountable directly to them for his acts. It is undoubtedly liable to abuse, and at some periods of our history perhaps has been abused. If it be thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so limited as to make the President merely a common informer against other agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal, independent of party politics, ready to investigate the merits of every case, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuser when he acts in good faith, and at the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak, of course, with all proper respect for the present Senate, but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to insure its fitness for these functions.

It is not the theory of this government that public offices are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a fixed period, sometimes during good behavior, but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power, which represents the collective majesty and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interests. The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove, but from the power to appoint. Therefore, it was that the framers of the Constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave the Senate a right to reject all appointments which, in its opinion, were not fit to be made. A little reflection on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our great predecessors.

The present condition of our finances and circulating medium is one to which your early consideration is invited.

The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated, by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistably flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and indeed currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world.

At the beginning of the rebellion the bank not much more than two hundred millions of dollars; now the circulation of National Bank notes and those known as "legal tenders" is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be in[illegible] decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with a metalic or convertible currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation? Probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the National Banks to convert them, without loss, into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders, would be enhanced one hundred per cent.

Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the War of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the State from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.

The anomalous condition of our currency, is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the National Banks, which are receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imposts, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and securities themselves; second, legal tender notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imposts; and third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metalic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding the bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious position, which may be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the nation. In the payment of all its debts, the plighted faith of the Government should be inviolably maintained. But while it acts with fidelity towards the bondholder who loaned his his money that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should at the same time, observe good faith with the great masses of the people, who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation, that the Government may be able to fulfil its engagements. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various departments of the Government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artizan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the me-

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mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and arsenals of war—should in payment of their just and hard-earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may become deep-rooted and widespread, and imperil the national credit.

The feasability of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics.

The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to $579,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $137,500,000; and from 1861 to 1857, inclusive, to $457,500,000—making the grand aggregate of products since 1849, $1,174,000,000. The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was $439,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, $125,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $310,000,000—making the total coinage since 1849, $874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to $271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive to $148,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, exclusive, $322,000,000—making the aggregate net exports since 1849 $741,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the Treasury $111,000,000 in coin, something more than $40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific coast, and a few millions in the National and other banks—in all about $160,000,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than three hundred millions of dollars which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet remain in the country.

These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supercede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustable gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints since 1849, of $874,000,000, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensible to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and the Banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either, of a less denomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver, currency which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at home and abroad.

Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate up or down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation." It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none have been more effectual than those which deludes them with paper money." This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow.—Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency, and the roberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government. It is one of the most successful of devices, in times of peace or war, expansions or revolution, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconveniences; sacrifices and demoralization resulting from the use of a depreciated and worthless paper money.

The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to $2,783,425,879; on the 30th of June last it was $2,692,199,215, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of $91,226,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, the receipts were $490,634,010, and the expenditures $346,729,129, leaving an available surplus of $133,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, will be $417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $393,269,226, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, it is estimated the receipts will amount to $381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $372,000,000, showing an excess of $9,000,000 in favor of the government.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and impost system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered. Taxation would not then fall unduly on man of moderate means; and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all in proportion to their pecuniary abilities would contribute towards the support of the State. A modification of the internal revenue system, by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizen and the Government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen the temptations to evade the law, diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operations less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax-gatherers created by the system who take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned. Retrenchment, reform and economy should be carried into every branch of the public service, that the expenses of the Government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation; a sound currency should be restored, and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions and bring the nation prosperity, peace and good will.

The report of the Secretary of War *ad interim* exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force, on the 30th of September last was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is $77,124,707, including a deficiency in last year's appropriations of $13,600,000. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department from January 1 to October 29, 1867—a period of ten months—amounted to $109,807,000. The expenses of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they ever have been in time of peace; while the discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by the law.

The menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte rivers, and portions of Dakota Territory, require the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements; but a general Indian war has been providentially averted.—The Commissioners under the act of July 20th 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from the traveled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile tribes. These objects, as well as the material interest and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways and encroaching white settlements.

Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, five hundred and ten miles of road have been constructed on the main line and branches of the Pacific Railway. The line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of constructed road in California, accepted by the Government on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The remarkable energy evinced by the companies offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not be long deferred.

During the last fiscal year seven million forty-one thousand one hundred and fourteen acres of public land were disposed of, and the cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded by one-half million dollars the sum realized from those sources during the preceding year. The amount paid the pensioners including expenses of disbursements, was $18,619,956, and thirty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-two names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last was one hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-four. Eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was $286,607.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed, and efficient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the government, and promoting the commerce and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the two hundred and thirty-eight vessels composing the present navy of the United States, fifty-six, carrying five hundred and seven guns, are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced twelve, and there are thirteen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and in course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion, the Department has either suspended work upon them or limited the slow completion of the steam vessels, so as to meet the contracts for machinery made with private establishments. The total expenditures of the Naval Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $31,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated to the credit of the Department that, besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy, on the 30th September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the surplus fund the sum of sixty-five millions of dollars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of former appropriations.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Post-office Department and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its practical recommendations. The receipts of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and land service and for free mail matter were $19,978,693. The expenditures for all purposes were $19,235,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of $743,210, which can be applied towards the expenses of the Department for the current year. The increase of postal revenue, independent of specific appropriations, for the year 1867, over that of 1866, was $850,040. The increase of revenue for the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes was $783,404. The increase of expenditures for 1867 over those of the previous year was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean mail service. During the past year new postal conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium and the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy, and the Colonial Government of Hong-Kong reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postages to and from and within those countries.

The report of the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants, and progress of an interest eminently worthy the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

The re-establishment of peace at home, and the resumption of extended trade, travel, and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department for foreign affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States.

The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our government and the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender, made in conformity with resolution of Congress, of the good offices of the Government, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies, on the one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. The war in the valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand, actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended. I shall, on any proper occasion that may occur, renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which States and nations cannot, in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement.

The Exposition of Universal Industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If the allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exposition a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconveniences of commerce and social intercourse resulting from the diverse standards of money value were fully discussed, and plans were developed for establishing, by universal consent, a common principle for the coinage of gold. These conferences are expected to be renewed, with the attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, which will no doubt justly appreciate the great object and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment.

On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that Treasury notes without interest, authorized by that act, should be legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private within the United States. An annual remittance of $30,000, less stipulated expense, accrues to claimants under the Convention made with Spain in 1834. These remittances, since the passage of that act, have been paid in such notes. The claimants insists that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

No arrangement has as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States, I have felt my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, interests and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will presist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principles of non-intervention—a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations.

The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States simultaneous with a settlement and colonization of the American Continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which, at one period, were colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden and Russia. The people of the West Indies, with the exception of those in the island of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence, nor have they become prepared for self-defense. Although possessing considerable commercial value, they have been held by the several European States which colonized or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our revolutionary war, ports and harbors in the West India Islands were used by our enemy, to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies, while we were at peace with all nations. In our recent civil war the rebels, and their piratical and blockade-breaking allies, found facilities in the same ports for the work, which they, too successfully accomplished, of injuring and devasting the commerce, which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage—that European steam vessels, employed by our enemies, found friendly shelter, protection and supplies in West Indian ports, while they carried on from our own distant shores. There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing nor menacing injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor, capable of easy defence, will supply that want. With the possesion of a station by the United States, neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offense from any Transaction with the Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States, including our own. I agree with them, also, that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, which constitute part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while thier acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I alluded. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark, for the cession of those islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska. Possession having been formally delivered to our Commissioner, the territory remains for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress.

The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States.

In connection with this subject the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, and it now holds that naturalization in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The Courts of Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British Crown is indefeasible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization. British Judges cite Courts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the Executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens, and impairs the national authority abroad. I now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question.

The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave-trade, from American ports or by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and, under existing circumstances, no apprehension of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, December 3, 1867.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

BEAVER, PA., December 11, 1867.

SOME of the Berks county Democracy are in the habit of going to the poor house of that region, there to be entertained in social feasting by the authorities in charge, sixty epicures says the *Reading Dispatch* of the 4th inst. were feasted at the poor house on Sunday. What a horrible affair this would be, were the Berks county poor house in charge of a Radical, but as it is controlled by Democrats, it is merely a little pleasantry.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN was re-elected Mayor of New York yesterday by an overwhelming majority over both competitors. The vote stands in round numbers as follows:

Hoffman (Tammany Dem.)	63,000
Wood (Fernando Wood Dem.)	23,000
Darling (Rep.)	18,500

This result will surprise no one; Tammany, after her State victory, could not afford to be defeated—and was not. The Republicans might have given Darling fifteen thousand more votes, but eight or nine thousand did not vote at all, while about as many chose to divide their ballots between Wood and Hoffman, probably in nearly equal proportions.—*N. Y. Tribune Dec. 4.*

THE annual message of President Johnson takes up a great deal of our space this week.—The message itself contains nothing new or startling, except it be that portion of it which threatens civil war in case Congress suspends him and orders him before the bar of the Senate to be tried for high crimes and misdemeanors. This however is mere bombast. The President and every person else know before this message appeared that there was no danger of impeachment. Four-fifths of the members of the Republican party are in favor of "letting him alone" and no body knows this better than does the President himself. His threatening civil war therefore was gratuitous, and intended only for a little cheap buncombe.

"THE STATE GUARD" is the name of a new daily paper just started at Harrisburg Pa. by Messrs. Dungison, Forney and Kauffman.—It is Republican in politics, presents a very fine typographical appearance, and is filled with editorials that have the true ring in them. The editors are men of means, and the "*The State Guard*" will no doubt be both a permanent and influential advocate of Republican principles in this State.

Terms of subscription.—Daily per year $6; for six months $3; for three months $1 70.—The weekly *State Guard* will be sent to subscribers for $1 0 per year.

AT a preceding session of Congress a law was enacted authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from circulation four millions of dollars per month, of the Government currency. This act was known as the contraction law. On last Saturday the House of Representatives voted to repeal this law, the vote standing 127 for repeal and 25 against. The vote in the Senate will be closer, but the general impression prevails that that body will also vote for repeal, and thus put an end to the further contraction of the currency, for the present.

WE are requested to say that the Executive Committee of the "Boys in Blue" have determined upon holding a State Convention at Philadelphia on the 8th of January, 1868. The Convention will be composed of ten delegates from each Legislative District. The object of the Convention will be to designate the choice of the soldiers of Pennsylvania for President and Vice President of the United States, and to transact such other business as may be brough before it.

Sergeant Robert Dickey, of this county, is the member of the State Committee for the 24th Congressional District. At the proper time, we presume, he will announce how when and where, these delegates will be selected in this District.

AN extensive movement in favor of General Grant for President was inaugurated last week in New York city. A large mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute on the evening of the 4th inst., presided over by A. T. Steward, and assisted by over two hundred vice Presidents and Secretaries. Among these were nearly all the "solid men" of the city, including Wm. B. Astor, Commodore Vanderbilt, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Hamilton Fish, &c., &c. The meeting was addressed by Francis R. Cutting, and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Resolutions were passed lauding Gen Grant's military services, and recommending him to the people as a suitable candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The remarkable feature of this meeting is the fact that it was composed in part of "Thurlow Weed's wagon load of rich men" who attended the Johnson Convention in Philadelphia in 1866. This movement of their's in favor of Grant, and in opposition to Andy, shows that they have grown tired of the latter's policy and fellowship and are now returning to the Republican fold.

THE subject of impeaching the President has fallen to the ground. In the proceedings of Congress, published in another column, it will be seen that a vote was taken upon the subject in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, and that the impeachers were defeated by a vote of fifty-seven for and one hundred and eight against. Seventy-two of those who voted against impeachment were Republicans.

We are gratified at this result, and hope that that question is now definitely settled. There was a time when a great many Republicans were in favor of having the President of the United States put upon trial for high crimes and misdemeanors, but since the report of the Impeachment Committee was made that number has dwindled down to a very small faction, headed by Mr. Ashley of Ohio, and Mr. Williams of this State. It contained nothing specific, and was made up wholly of generalities and hearsays that reflected neither ability nor judgment upon its authors. Had the Committee contented itself with censuring the President for his betrayal of the party and the principles upon which he was elected, and for obstructing the enforcement of the laws passed by Congress, it would have performed its duty, and its action would have merited the approval of the people; as it is a majority of the Republicans of the country believe that it neither did the one nor is deserving of the other.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1867.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, relative to volunteers discharged in the territories—Referred to Committee on Military Affairs. Transmitting a summary of the proceedings of the trial of Henry Wirz. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Relative to the case of Milliken, and stating that Gen. Thomas' report on the subject is in the hands of the Attorney General. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

The Speaker stated that the next business in order to be the resolution for the impeachment of the President, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to lay the subject on the table.

After considerable filibustering Mr. Logan said if the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee would withdraw his motion, and allow the vote to be taken squarely on the impeachment resolution the minority would withdraw all opposition.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, assented to the proposition and withdrew the motion to lay on the table, and moved the previous question on the resolution, which was seconded and the main question ordered and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays, on the following resolution.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Yeas, 57; nays, 108.

YEAS.—Anderson, Arnell, Ashley, O., Boutwell, Churchill, Clark, O.; Clarke, Kansas; Cobb, Coburn, Covode, Cullom, Donnelly, Eckley, Ela, Farnsworth, Gravelly, Harding, Higby, Hopkins, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Lawrence, O.; Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Morgan, McClurg, Mercer, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neal, Orth, Paine, Pile, Price, Schenck, Shanks, Stevens, N. H.; Stevens, Pa.; Stokes, Thomas, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Mo.; Ward, Williams, Pa.; Williams, Ind.; Watson, Pa.;

NAYS.—Adams, Allison, Ames, Archer, Ashley, Nev.; Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Boyer, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Cary, Chanler, Cobb, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eggleston, Eldridge, Elliot, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Galloday, Griswold, Grover, Haight Halsey, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hill, Hollman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Iowa; Hubbard, W. Va.; Hubbard, Conn.; Hulburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Ketchum, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence, Pa.; Lincoln, Marshall, Marvin, McCarthy, McCullough, Miller, Pa.; Moorhead, Morgan, Munger, Niblack, Nickerson, Perham, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Pruyn, Randall, Roberts, Robinson, Ross, Sawyer, Selgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Stove, Tabor, Taylor, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Trump, Van Wick, Washburn, Wis., Washburn, Ind.; Washburn, Mass.; Washburne, Ill.; Wilson, Iowa; Wilson, O.; Woodbridge, Woodward.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill, declaring that from and after its passage, the authority of the Secretary to make any reduction in currency by retiring or cancelling the United States notes is suspended.

A running discussion in which the impeachment question got mixed up, ensued between Schenck, Ingersoll, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Logan, Garfield, and others, but Schenck put an end to it by moving for the previous question on the bill. The previous question was seconded—94 to 31 and the bill passed. Yeas 127—Nays 25.

YEAS.—Adams, Allison, Anderson, Archer, Atwell, Ashley, Ohio; Axtell, Baker, Banks, Barnes, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Boutwell, Boyer, Bromwell, Ill.; Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Butler, Carr, Churchill, Clark, Ohio; Clarke, Kansas; Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Coyode, Cullom, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly Driggs, Eckley Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Galloday, Gravelly, Griswold, Halsey, Hamilton, Harding, Hawkins, Hill, Higby, Hollman, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Iowa; Hubbard, N. Y.; Hunter, Ingersoll, Jones, J. Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Kerr, Ketchum, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Lincoln, Marvin, Maynard, McClusky, McClurg, Mercer, Miller, Moorhead, Morgan, Mullings, Munger, Myers, Newcomb, Niblack, Nunn, O'Neal, Orth, Payne, Perham, Pile, Plants, Polsley, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanks, Smith, Starkweather, Stevens, N. H.; Stevens, Pa.; Stewart, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble, Trowbridge, Upton, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Mo.; Van Trump, Van Wick, Washburn, Ind.; Washburn, Wis.; Walker, Williams, Pa.; Williams, Ind.; Wilson, Iowa; Wilson, Ohio.; Wilson, Pa.; Woolbridge—127.

NAYS.—Ames, Ashley, Nevada; Blaine, Bromwell, Dawes; Elliot, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Grover, Haight, Hooper, Hubbard, Conn.; Humphreys, Johnson, Lawrence, Pa.; Randall, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Tabor, Van Auken, Ward, Washburne, Ill.; Washburn, Mass.; Woodward—25.

It is notable that the prominent advocates of Impeachment have not had the sympathy of their colleagues. Messers. Boutwell and Butler have been foremost in the hunt, but not one of their eight Massachusetts colleagues votes with them. Mr Churchil of this State gave the casting vote for Impeachment in Committee, yet barely *two* of his colleagues—Kelsey and Ward—vote with him in the House. Mr. Ashley of Ohio was one of the prime movers of Impeachment, while Mr. Lawrence of that State sustained the report in Committee; yet they carry but *three* of their colleagues with them. New-Hampshire votes to impeach; but not one member from Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, or New-Jersey, and barely one from Maine. Of the Republicans in the House, 57 voted *for*; 72 *against* Impeachment.

It is worth notice, moreover, that the incessant clamor against Congress as reckless, proscriptive, revolutionary, &c., is based on acts that Congress has never sanctioned. Mr Stevens makes a Confiscation speech, which not one other Member of Congress has seconded; yet the country rings with denounciation of it as showing the malignant *animus* of "the Radicals." So with project after project which Congress has listened to, because it must, but refused to adopt. We challenge History for another instance wherein a triumphant Nation has dealt so forbearingly with a crushed Rebellion as ours has done.

WE should like to know how much money Hon. W. A. Wallace has invested in tax-exempted bonds, that makes him so desirous of having the "nation's faith" maintained, so far as they are concerned He is the only prominent Democrat that we know who favors the maintainance of the infamous act whereby the rich are guaranteed gold and the poor are compelled to take greenbacks.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Whatever may be said of Mr. Wallace as a partisan, (and he is uncompromising, fearless and able in all his political proceedings,) he is an honest man, who will not allow the credit of his country to be sacrificed to party malevolence. Mr. Wallace neither asks, expects nor wants commendation at our hands for what he does of a political character, and we are free to assert that we are his uncompromising foe in a political sense, yet we have the independence to commend any man who acts for the interest of his country as Mr. Wallace unmistakably does in this case.—*State Guard.*

THE COTTON TAX.—It is reported that the Committee of Ways and Means are unanimous for the repeal of the cotton tax. The newspapers of the country can claim no small share of the credit of awakening attention to the vicious working of that odious tax, and creating a sentiment strong enough to enforce its repeal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

BLANK DEEDS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, Summons', Subpœnas', Warrants, Commitments, &c., &c., can always be had at the *Argus* office, as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere. Give us a call.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT, IN THE BOROUGH OF Beaver, eligibly located, is offered for sale, at a fair price, and on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to purchase a desirable property will please call upon, or address,
HENRY RICE,
dec11'67:3t. Beaver, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver Co., to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Sheriff's office, in the borough of Beaver, on Saturday, December 28th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described lot of ground, situate in the borough of Freedom, Beaver Co., Pa., bounded as follows; Beginning at a public road or street on the line of lot No. 48, 8 feet to the north west from the corner of lot No. 47, thence along lot of P. Bentel, 100 feet, thence along the line of lots No's. 47 and 48, 23 feet, thence along lot of Richard Hall, 100 feet to Street, thence by said Street and along the line of lots No's. 47 and 48, to the place of beginning, being 8 feet of the south east part of lot No. 48, and 15 feet of the north west part of lot No. 47, on which there is a small frame house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Hazel, at the suit of Wm. P. Phillips, Ex'r's.

Sheriff's office, J. S. LITTELL,
Beaver, Dec. 1 1867. Sheriff.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

AT

MRS. M. L. DONLEY'S,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER.

ELEGANTLY BOUND BOOKS, INCLUDING Miss Evans's works, viz: Beulah, Macaria, Inez and St. Elmo, Childrens' Libraries, latest Novels, Childrens' Toy Books, Doll Books and Dolls, Bog Wood and Wax Jewelry, Pencils and Pencil Sharpeners, Crocket Needles, Hair Brushes, and a variety of notions. [dec4'67:3t.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

OHIO TOWNSHIP AND GLASGOW BOROUGH Bounty Account for the years 1864, 1865 and 1866.

Amount of bonds issued	$12,030 00	
Cost of 41 men and stamps for bonds	11,989 10	
Over issue of bonds	40 90	

JOHN SLENTZ, Esq., Treasurer in account.

DR.

To amount received from collectors	11,429 38	
To over issue with interest	47 23	11,476 61

CR.

By cash paid on bonds	11,347 21	
By commission	117 40	
By cash paid auditors	12 00	11,476 61
Amount of bonds unpaid	2,301 98	
Uncollected and in hands of N. Graham	530 74	
Uncollected and in hands of E. Richardson	168 89	699 63
Total indebtedness	1,503 35	

DANIEL DAWSON,
SAMUEL FISHER, } Auditors.
SAMUEL M'FARLAND,
dec11'67:3t.

SHALLENBERGER'S CARD

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT.

WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN.

SHAKER DRIED CORN.

MALTBY'S OYSTERS.

DESICCATED COCOANUT.

CANDIED CITRON AND LEMON.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRUNES AND CURRANTS.

CANDIES AND NUTS.

FINE CRACKERS, &c., &c.,

SOLD BY

Shallenberger Bros.

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

dec11'67:2t.

THE CHEAPEST GROCERY

AND

TEA HOUSE

IN THE CITY.

J. KOHEN & BROTHERS,

RED FRONT

GROCERY and TEA HOUSE,

NO. 69 FEDERAL STREET,

Below P. F. W. & C. R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COUNTRY DEALERS AND OTHERS INTERESTed in the purchase of

TEAS SUGARS AND COFFEES,

Will study their own interest by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, quick sales and small profits.
dec11'67:6m, J. KOHEN & BROTHERS.

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

JEWELERS,

WILL RE-OPEN THEIR NEW STORE, AT THE old Stand, No. 42 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 14th December, 1867, with an entire new and an unusually large and elegant stock of

Fine Gold and Silver Wathes,

FINE JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS,

Superb Solid and Plated Ware,

SUPERIOR TABLE CUTLERY,

FINE AMERICAN and FRENCH CLOCKS,

MUSICAL BOXES, SPECTACLES,

Watch Maker's Tools and Machinery, &c.

Wholesale Agency for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES.

15sep1'67.3m.

Conversion of 7-30's.

HOLDERS OF JUNE AND JULY 7-30's CAN have them converted into the

New 5-20 Gold Coupon Bond,

On more advantageous terms than the government rates, by sending or presenting their 7-30s to us. 5-20s delivered immediately or sent by express.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth & Wood Sts,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 25th, 1867, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 4:30, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.15 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburgh	645AM	930AM	215PM	[illegible]
Rochester	815	1040	[illegible]	310
Salem	1033	1230PM	535	[illegible]
Alliance	1140	105	630	550
Canton	1235PM	146	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massillon	1257	208	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	136	240	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wooster	210	312	812	[illegible]
Mansfield	405	500	840	[illegible]
Crestline	445 600AM	530 610	1024 1055	[illegible]
Bucyrus	634	640	1120	[illegible]
Upper Sandusky	715	722	1150	[illegible]
Forest	749	755	1228AM	115
Lima	910	910	1256	[illegible]
Van Wert	1043	1020	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	1230PM	1150	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	117	1235AM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warsaw	206	130	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	305	235	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso	442	415	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	700	630	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Chicago	720AM	1030PM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso	903	1240AM	625AM	[illegible]
Plymouth	1031	235	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warsaw	1127	336	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	1211PM	441	944	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	115	610	1030	[illegible]
Van Wert	228	723	1136	[illegible]
Lima	330	827	1224AM	[illegible]
Forest	439	935	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper Sandusky	503	1010	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucyrus	538	1053	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline	605 625	1125 1150	310 320	[illegible]
Mansfield	657	1223PM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wooster	840	143	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	907	205	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massillon	943	235	613	[illegible]
Canton	1004	252	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	1100	335	730	[illegible]
Salem	1132	404	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	125AM	510	940	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	230	645	1045	[illegible]

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:20 p. m; New Castle, 3:05 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 6:00 a. m; arr. at N. Castle, 8:25 a. m; Youngstown, [illegible]

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:00 a. m; New Castle, [illegible] a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 1:20 p. m; arrives New Castle, [illegible] p. m; Youngstown, 7:20 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Express, via Youngstown, leaves Pittsburgh, 9:30 a. m; Homewood, [illegible] a. m; Laurence Junction, 11:50 a. m. Arrives at Youngstown, 12:50 p. m.

Returning, leaves Youngstown 3:30 p. m; Laurence Junction, 6:22 p. m; Homewood, 7:09 p. m; Arrives at Pittsburgh, 9:15 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 25, 1867, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	820AM	1210PM		345PM
Euclid Street	831	1221		[illegible]
Hudson	935	108		[illegible]
Ravenna	1010	141		[illegible]
Alliance	1110	224		640
Bayard	1144	252		
Wellsville	120PM	415		

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.		Accom
Wellsville	850AM	110PM		
Bayard	1022	535		
Alliance	1115	615		755AM
Ravenna	1201PM	652		810
Hudson	1234	718		[illegible]
Euclid Street	137	804		1002
Cleveland	150	815		1015

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Bellair	150PM	610AM	1040AM	
Bridgeport	200	625	1050	
Steubenville	318	713	1158	
Wellsville	415	845	140PM	700
Smith's Ferry	507	907	202	735
	000	000	000	000
Rochester	550	920	240	820
Pittsburgh	655	1055	330	915

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	615AM	200PM	420PM	330PM
Rochester	725	315	530	420
	000	000	000	000
Smith's Ferry	812	343	615	[illegible]
Wellsville	840	420	655	[illegible]
Steubenville	959	520	753	
Bridgeport	1112	630	857	
Bellair	1125	640	910	

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 650 a. m.	Bayard, 955, am
Bayard, 12:00, m.	N. Philadelphia 337pm.

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

WANTED.—Agents to Canvass for the most successful subscription book in the market. Our Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We pay the unusually large commission of $1.90 per copy. Address IRWIN & CO.,
nov13'67:3m. 68 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS by School Directors of North Sewickley Tp., for bounty purposes under the calls of the President of the United States for Volunteers of Oct. 17th, 1863, Feb. 15th, 1864, and July 18th, 1864, up to June 3d, 1867.

DR.

For borrowed money on notes and bonds	$11,758 00	
For advancements made by individuals	297 00	
For assessments	16,121 25	$28,179 25

CR.

By 41 Volunteers paid bounty to	11,625 00	
By lost tax	501 45	
By Col. and Treas. com	354 81	
By bonds and interest thereon paid	10,338 67	
By tax allowed upon individual advancement	292 00	
By expenses of committee appointed to procure men	57 00	
By bank discount	150 00	
By stamps for bonds	4 15	$26,749 [illegible]
1867, June 3d, cash on hand and outstanding tax		1,436 67

ASSETS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Cash on hand and outstanding tax	4,436 67	4,436 67

LIABILITIES:

Amount due bank	2,019 63	
Outstanding bonds	645 63	
Excess of assets over liabilities	1,771 42	4,436 67

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account and find it correct as it stands stated.

JAMES WARNOCK, } Auditors.
ADAM ROUSER,
dec4'67:3t.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
NEW BRIGHTON, Dec. 4th, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL Bank of Beaver county, are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking house, in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday (14th day) of January next, (1868,) between the hours of twelve o'clock, and two o'clock of the said day.

By order of the Board.
EDWARD HOOPS,
dec4'67:6t. Cashier.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING BEEN CREDIBLY INFORMED THAT different parties have been guilty of purchasing sacks that had once been filled by us, and on which we had placed our brands, and refilling them with an inferior article of flour, and then selling the same as flour manufactured by us thus being guilty of perpetrating a base fraud upon us and also on the public, we desire to expose the baseness of such parties and bring them to justice, and we therefore offer a reward of twenty-five dollars, to be paid to any person who will furnish us with sufficient evidence to convict any party of the fraud aforesaid.

John Edgar, Mellon & Douglas, J. W. Wilson, T. Noble, Superintendent Beaver Falls Mills Company, E. H. Alexander successor to Williams & Alexander.
dec4'67:2m.

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, DECEMBER 11, 1867.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The ARGUS has now a larger circulation than any paper published in the county. Advertisers will promote their own interests by bearing this in mind.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square—10 lines	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	10 00
Two squares	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three squares	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
Four squares	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
One-fourth column	7 00	10 00	13 50	16 50	25 00
One half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	40 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	75 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices......$3.00

Special Notices, per line............10

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except Transient Advertising, which must be paid in Advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending on the 7th of December, 1867:

		7. A. M.	2. P. M.	9. P. M.
December	1.	12 deg.	20 deg.	27 deg.
"	2.	28 deg.	38 deg.	35 deg.
"	3.	27 deg.	36 deg.	36 deg.
"	4.	31 deg.	34 deg.	27 deg.
"	5.	27 deg.	32 deg.	31 deg.
"	6.	32 deg.	38 deg.	41 deg.
"	7.	30 deg.	32 deg.	25 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Mrs. Louisa Patterson, of Sharon, this county, is authorized to act as agent for the *Argus*.

Wm. Bingham, Jr., 51 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

New Advertisements.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day:

☞ Grocery & Tea House—J. Kohen & Bro.'s.
☞ Jewellers—Reineman & Co.
☞ Conversion of 7-30's—Jas. T. Brady & Co.
☞ Groceries &c.,—Shallenberger Bro.'s.
☞ Blanks &c.,—Argus Office.
☞ Bounty Account—Ohio Township and Glasgow Borough.
☞ Winter Goods &c.,—F. A. Fortune.
☞ Special Notice—Snodgrass & Ross.
☞ Special Notice—Shallenberger Bros.
☞ Special Notices—F. A. Fortune.
☞ Holiday Gifts—Mrs. M. L. Donley.
☞ Sheriff's Sale—J. S. Littell.
☞ Special Notices—I. & J. Bestwick.
☞ For Sale—H. Hice.

Band Meeting.—We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to the Republican Brass Band of Beaver, at the Revenue office on Thursday evening next, at 6½ P. M. A full attendance is requested.

"Tell me, Chawles," said one young swell to another, "how you contrive to tie such a beautiful bow in your cravat?" "Why, you see, Augustus," responded Chawles, "I give my whole mind to it."

In Town.—Mr. Grant, father of General U. S. Grant, came to this place on Saturday last and stayed over until Monday morning. He was travelling from the west to Washington city. While here he was the guest of the family of Judge Agnew. Mr. Grant is a large, robust looking gentleman, and appears to be about 75 years of age.

Colfax told the truth when he said, in one of his speeches: "That every stamp you put upon a deed, a check or a mortgage, is a Democratic sticking plaster to remind you of a Democratic rebellion."

Patent Stove Drum.—As the season is at hand to put stoves &c., in the best possible condition, we would call attention to Messrs. Thornley & Bestwick's Patent Stove Drum. We have one of them in our office, and it proves to be not only a great "heater," but a great fuel "saver" besides. It is called the "Funnel Drum Radiator," and is put up by the gentlemen named at a very moderate price.

"The Sound of Your Hammer," says Franklin, "at five in the morning, or at nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern when you should be at work, he will send for his money the next day."

Blank Proposals for Carrying the Mails.—The Post Office Department at Washington City has forwarded some blank proposals to us for the carrying of the mails in this county. Persons intending to bid for the conveyance of the mails on any of the routes published in the ARGUS of two weeks ago, can supply themselves with blanks by calling at this office.

The River.—The river, at present writing is in better condition than it has been for some time past.—There comes we believe, from both the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. On Monday last several light draught steamers passed down the river with quite a number of coal barges in charge.

Beaver Seminary and Institute.—The examination of the Classes for the Fall Session of this Institute, will occur at the Seminary on Thursday of next week. The patrons and friends of the Institute are invited to be present.

Released.—Young Trax, who was arrested two weeks ago at New Castle and brought here and committed to jail on a charge of perjury, was released on bail on Saturday last. A Mr. Irvin of Rochester became his surety in the sum of $800.00 for his appearance at the March term of Court.

There is something so singular about this whole transaction, that we feel like advising our readers to keep the run of it. The March term of Court will doubtless develope some things that are not being inquired at the present time.

Blanks For Sale.—We have on hand and for sale at the present time an excellent assortment of blanks, such as Deeds, Summon's, Subpoena's, Articles of Agreement, Warrants, Commitments, &c., &c. Justices of the Peace or others can obtain these at the Argus office, by the quire, or by the dozen, as cheap, or cheaper, and at prices as low as they can be purchased for at Pittsburgh or elsewhere.

Lecture.—Dr. J. E. Jackson, of Fallston, will deliver a free lecture in the Bridgewater Presbyterian Church, on Friday night of this week, at 6½ o'clock. Subject: The Young Man's Formation of Character.

The public in general, and especially young men, are cordially and earnestly invited to attend.

JAMES M. SHIELDS, Pastor.

Revival News.—A correspondent at New Brighton writes as follows:

"There is quite an extensive revival in progress in the Church of God in this place, under the Pastoral care of Rev. M. Coats. Some forty have been converted within the last few weeks. On last sabbath twenty persons were immersed. Congregations are large and solemn.

G. M. N.

The Little Corporal, For December is a capital number. It contains "On the Hearth Rug," "The Great Panjandrum Himself," "Jennie's Memory Verse," a new "Rhyme of Little Red Riding Hood," the conclusion of "Camp Bruce," besides a number of other delightful poems, among which is a perfect gem, by the Associate Editor, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, entitled "The Baby's Stocking;" music by Geo. F. Root; a letter from Theodore Tilton, and an Editorial describing the beautiful process by which Chromos are made.

A new volume of THE LITTLE CORPORAL begins with the next number. The publisher has determined to send free his offer of the November and December numbers free to all new subscribers received during December. Terms, $1.00 a year. Sample copy free if sent for. Address

ALFRED L. SEWELL,
Publisher of THE LITTLE CORPORAL,
Chicago, Ill.

Daring Robbery, and Brutal Outrage.—On Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., at about 9 o'clock, the residence of Mr. John Crawford, a respectable and well-to-do farmer, who resides about seven miles from this place, in Madison Township, was the scene of a daring robbery and brutal outrage, of which the following are the particulars: Mr. Crawford had returned during the evening from this place, and was seated with his back to the door, reading a daily paper; a lady, his housekeeper, was seated facing the door, when three men with their faces blacked hurriedly entered the room; the latch gave the alarm, but before Mr. Crawford could rise from his chair one of the men seized him, throwing his arms around his head so that he could not see, and pulling him to the floor, where, with the assistance of one of the other men—and threatening to kill him—they tied him hand and foot; also blindfolded and gaged him. In the scuffle they pounded up his face a great deal, and threw the lamp off the table. He did not see any of the men.—One of the men in the meantime took the lady by the throat, and choking her, threw her on the floor and tied her—blinded and gaging her. All three violated her person, and left her lying with clothes over her head during the time they were in the house—something over two hours—abusing her all the time—a night of horror to her. Whilst one of the villains was abusing her the other two were plundering the house. They tore up all the carpets, threw the bed clothes on the floor, took all the clothing and dishes from the presses and cupboards, examined and emptied all the drawers on the floor, searched every place where money could be hid, and examined every paper and rag—without, however, securing much money, as Mr. Crawford keeps his money on deposit in the First National Bank of this place. He only had about twelve dollars, which, with about forty dollars of the lady's, they took. They carried off Mr. Crawford's watch several setts of silver spoons, and some jelwery belonging to the lady. The ruffins swore furiously at their want of success—threatened to kill Mr. Crawford and the lady, and burn the house, if he would not tell where his money was hid. They would doubtless have carried their threats into execution, but they found his certificates of deposit in the Bank. They left shortly after eleven o'clock—locked the doors and carried off the key of the outside door. Mr. Crawford then succeeded in getting his hands loose, and cut the cords that bound himself and the lady. They then went to one of the neighbors—Mr. Powells'—where they received kind attention. The robbers are unknown. The affair has created great excitement in the neighborhood.—*Wellsville Union.*

Literary and Dramatic Entertainment.—A movement has been on foot for some time past in Beaver to raise funds sufficient to purchase instruments for a Brass Band. In order to help "matters along," a few of the young gentlemen and ladies of the place volunteered to give a public entertainment for the benefit of the project referred to. They accordingly committed "their pieces," but when a room came to be provided for the occasion, none could be had; hence that part of the arrangement which contemplated large profits came to an untimely end. At this crisis Mr. Joseph Hall of the National Hotel, appeared upon the stage and proffered the use of his dining room to the amateur performers, if they would give a free entertainment to such of their friends as they chose to invite to be present. The proposition was accepted, and on last Thursday evening the performance took place. Quite a crowd was in attendance, and we believe all were highly gratified with the entertainment. The programme was as follows:

Oration, by M. C. Hall—Why is Beaver behind the age?
Tableau—Banishment of Hager.
Comedy—Loan of a Lover.
Tableau—Courting in Olden Times.
Tableau—Courting in Modern Times.
Periodical—The Snow Flake, by Mary A. McGaffick
Tableau—Infelicities of Unmarried Life.
Tableau—Felicities of Married Life.
Tableau—Woman's Rights.
Tableau—From the poem of Genevra.
Oration—E. S. Beacom (Prison thoughts of Jugurtha.)
Tableau—Jepthas' Daughter.

A string band was present which discoursed a good article of music between the exercises.

Our Thanks are due to H. Kleber and Bros., of Pittsburgh for several sheets of very fine music. The above firm are largely engaged in the sale of musical instruments, and are the only agents in the city for the sale of the celebrated Steinway Piano, a piano said to be said again and again, that at the Great World's Fair in Paris during the past summer it achieved the highest triumph over all American and European competitors, in being awarded the first of all Grand Gold Medals, by the unanimous verdict of the International Judges.

The manufacture of this piano must be enormous, for we see it stated that during the months of September and October, this year, the firm of Steinway and Sons, in Boston, manufactured and sold no less than 419 pianos, the net sales of which realized $224.654, and on which the Government tax paid amounted to $11.232.

Parents, husbands and brothers ought not to forget that the presentation of a Steinway Piano, during the approaching holiday season, is not only the most appropriate but by all odds the most acceptable gift imaginable. A splendid new stock of the "Steinways," for the holidays, will shortly arrive at H. Klebers & Bro.'s warerooms, who have the sole agency.

The Law of Estrays.—The law of estrays is very vaguely understood by many who are obliged to be the instruments of its enforcement. For the benefit of these we point out the duty of persons who come into possession of horses and cattle, not their own:

"Persons having stray cattle or horses in their possession are liable in the sum of five dollars, and will receive no compensation for damages or costs if they fail to report the fact to the town clerk within four days; and it is his duty to make record of the same, subject to the same punishment in default thereof. If the owner of the estray presents himself to the clerk within ten days, he is entitled to receive his property on payment of charges. If, after the expiration of that time, no owner is found, the person possessing the estray is required to advertise it; and if within sixty days thereafter, no owner appears, the person taking up the same shall apply to a justice of the peace in the township, who is required to issue his warrant to a constable, who after giving ten days' notice, is required to sell the same—the money for which is to be paid into the hands of the justice of the peace, who is to pay all reasonable charges for the cost of keeping, registering, advertising, selling, &c., and the balance, if there be any, to be paid into the county treasurer.

Serious Accident.—On last Saturday Albert C. Darragh, son of M. Darragh, Esq., of Sharon, this county, met with a casualty that came very near costing him his life. He was in a buggy, and while in Bridgewater he took on several pieces of stove pipe at the tin shop of Mr. Jas. Porter. The rattle of the stove pipe caused his horse to scare, and starting off he ran at a furious speed toward the bridge. Arriving at Mr. Allison's corner the horse turned toward Sharon, and one of the buggy wheels coming in contact with a post, the horse fell, and Mr. Darragh was thrown with great violence against the brick building in which Mr. Allison's store is kept. He was taken into the house of Mr. Aaron Armstrong, where he lay unconscious for a couple of hours. He was very much bruised, about the right eye and temple, but is now in a fair way for recovery. He was attended by Dr. Levis of Bridgewater.

The County Institute.—The Teachers Institute for the county convened at the Public School House on Monday last. It will continue its sessions, we believe, day and evening, for four days from commencement. It is presided over by the County Superintendent, Mr. Whitham, who appears to fill his new position very creditably. There are some sixty or seventy teachers in attendance, who make the exercises quite interesting, with recitations, discussions &c., &c. The apartment, however, in which the Institute is held is entirely too small, not furnishing half the room necessary to accommodate those who would like to attend its sessions. As the Institute is a county "fixture," why not hold it in the Court House? There all could be accommodated with seats, who feel disposed to give the Institute encouragement by their presence.

"American Methodism," For which J. K. Miller is agent, has just arrived; and upon examination is found to correspond with the description given in every particular. It will make a most valuable present for the approaching Holidays.

The Steel plate Engravings are by the best Artists in the Country, engraved expressly for this work.—It contains about 600 Octavo Pages, bound elegantly in green substantial binding. This work can be obtained only by Subscription.

In extra fine English Cloth......3.50.
With Gilt Edges......4.00.

Said to be the most popular of its kind, ever offered to the public.

DIED.

WADDLE.—At the residence of her Son-in-law, J. A. Kookan, in Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., on Friday Nov., 29th 1867, Mrs. Rebecca Waddle, in the seventy-first year of her age.

MARRIED.

SMITH—IRONS—On Nov. 21st, 1867, by Rev. P. J. Cummings, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. S. Smith to Miss Elizabeth J. Irons, all of Beaver county, Pa.

RAMSEY—BRADEN—On Nov., 28th, by Rev., P. J. Cummings, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Robert M. Ramsey to Miss Rachel A. Braden, all of Beaver county, Pa.

JACKSON—CUMMING—On December 5th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. L. Fairley, Mr. H. McC. Jackson, of New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., and Miss Effie, second daughter of John Cumming, Esq., of Remington, Beaver county, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SEE F. A. Fortune's New Advertisement in another column.

SNODGRASS & ROSS' ESTABLISHMENT, ST. CLAIR STREET.

Prominent among the extensive and enterprising wholesale and retail mercantile establishments of the city, stands the well known "Twin City Store" of Messrs. Snodgrass & Ross, No 24 St. Clair street. Started with liberal capital and conducted in an enterprising and liberal manner, keeping the large stock always up to the fullest requirements of the trade, advertising reasonable prices and living up to the advertisement, the house has prospered and succeeded in gathering about it a large share of the public trade. The stock embraces boots, shoes and gaiters, hats, caps and furs, trunks, satchels and traveling bags, and umbrellas. In each department the very best quality of goods are kept, such as will prove satisfactory to the purchaser. The line of boots and shoes embraces all that is fashionable, and have been purchased with a view to wear and prove durable and yet sell cheap. The assortment of hats and caps is very fine, while the stock of ladies' furs cannot be surpassed in point of quality and variety. The trunks, valises, &c., exhibit the same superiority and are offered at manufacturers' rates. From long personal acquaintance with the members of this firm, we are prepared to commend them in the highest terms to our readers, as we know them to be fair dealing, honorable and enterprising, and in every way worthy the large share of trade already directed towards them.

Do not forget that I. & J. Bestwick have the largest and best assortment of Stoves and tin ware that have been offered in the county, at prices to suit the times. Broadway New Brighton Pa.

FURS a large assortment, and cheap, at F., Diamond, Rochester.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—We take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Reineman, Meyran & Siedle of No. 42 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. This enterprising firm have erected one of the finest buildings to be seen on the Broadway of Pittsburgh, and have purchased one of the largest and finest Stock in their line to be found in the city. The firm are fully up to the requirements of the times, and will offer their goods at prices to suit all classes of purchasers. Call on them when you go to the city and we know you will be suited.

BLANKETS and Shawls, cheap, at Fortune's Red Front, Rochester.

See one of the Prize Cups awarded to A. Speer for his celebrated Port Grape Wine.—It is the best grape wine ever produced in this country, the standard wine for communion purposes, and the most beneficial for females and weakly persons. [1y.

Go to F. A. Fortune's for Great Bargains in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furs, Hats, Caps and Notions.

GROCERIES.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. Kohen & Brothers, Allegheny City, to be found in to-day's paper. This enterprising firm have one of the largest and finest Stock of Groceries to be found in Allegheny city, and they are receiving daily from the East, the choicest brands of Teas, Coffees and Sugars along with all other articles in their line, and as they are determined not to be undersold. Bargains can be secured by calling on them.

THE PORT GRAPE IN NEW JERSEY.

The following cannot fail to satisfy any sceptical persons about Speer's wine being purely a grape juice wine:

PASSAIC, Oct. 23d, 1865.

This is to certify that I have been a resident of Passaic for the past twelve years, during which time I have known Mr. Alfred Speer, and been thoroughly posted in the manufacture by him of his celebrated wines, and can testify to the fact derived from a personal knowledge that his excellent Port Grape Wine is made entirely from the Oporto Grape, which he extensively cultivates in vineyards in sight of my residence. The Port Grape vine is a variety of his own raising, cultivated exclusively by himself, and is a superior grape.

O. M. K. PAULISON,
U. S. Deputy Collector Int. Rev.

Our druggists have some of this wine, direct from Mr. Speer.

F[illegible] Merinos, &c., cheap at Fortunes.

THE HOLIDAY COMING.

The time for gift-giting and merry making is near. The time for Roast Turkey and Sauce, Fried Oysters and Chicken, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Dried and Peaches, Apples and Prunes, and Raisins, Candies and Nuts, and Coccanut Pudding, the time for, and a host of other good things is come. Call at Shallenberger Bros. and be 2t.

BARRED FLANNELS, all kinds, cheap at Fortune's Red Front.

BEAVER RKETS.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Dec. 11, 1867.

Flour per bbl	$14	Eggs per doz	25
Dried Apples per bus.	2,	Butter per lb	40
Dried Peaches per bu.	3,	per lb	25
Wheat per bus.	2,	ers	16
Corn per bus	1,	er lb	18
Oats		per lb	12½
Flax Seed per bus	2,	er lb	15
Beans per bus	2,	per lb	20
Potatoes		per gal	1,00
Onions	1,	Oil	70
Corn Meal	1,	Oil	20

PITTSBURG MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY EVENING, December 9, 1867. }

There was nothing of interest transpiring to-day, in our general market of special remarks. Trade ruled very dull. is moderately active, without improvement in, or change in price. The provision market is with a light demand. The receipts of grain steady light and demand very moderate.

We quote as follows, with the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise

BUTTER—Prime roll commands from 38@40c ℔ lb.

EGGS—We quote eggs and at 32@33c ℔ doz.

BACON—Trade moderate quote sugar cured hams at 18½c; sides 12½c; ders at 14c ℔ lb. New dried beef is selling at 21

LARD—We quote lard ℔ lb.

CHEESE—Market rather 16@17c for Factory; 15@16c for Hamburg, and for Goshen.

HAY—Prices were a trifle to-day. Sales at the city scales of prime timothy were made at $19 00 @23 00 ℔ ton. In the Ay market there was a large amount of hay offered country wagons at the same figures. We quote hay on the track at $22 00@23 00 ℔ ton.

HOGS—Our imports bad, of dressed hogs, foot up 221 head since report. Packers are paying for good sized hogs 8½ ℔ lb. In the Diamond market dressed suitable for family use were retailing at 8@9c Packers are buying live hogs in the Central yard @7.00 ℔ hundred.

POTATOES—We quote lows from first hands at $1 00 ℔ bush, and from it $1 05@1 10 ℔ bush. Jersey sweets are quoted @6 00 ℔ bbl.

OATS—We note sales of oats on the wharf at 67c ℔ bush, and 1 car at lot at 66c ℔ bush.

CORN—New shelled corn advanced to $1 00@1 05 ℔ bush and car to 90 ℔ bush. Old corn is still selling at $1 18@1 20.

RYE—Prices are tending downwards, as we note sales at $1 50@1 55 ℔ bush.

BARLEY—Malters are paying $1 65 for No. 1 spring and fall.

WHEAT—The millers are paying for red wheat $2 50, and for white wheat $2 60. A very superior article of either may bring ℔ bushel more than these quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—note at $5 00@5 50 ℔ hundred.

FLOUR—Market active store at $10 50@11 50 for good spring wheat and $11 50@12 50 for winter wheat flour.

Calvin Kussart
vs.
B. B. Hacock, T. C. Hacock, and others, whose names are unknown, doing business under the name and style of the "Alliance Oil Company."

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 73 June Term, 1867, Foreign Attachment in Assumpsit.

[illegible] 19, 1867, on motion, the Court give judgment against defendants.

[illegible] 21, 1867, Narr and Aff. of [illegible] being filed, Rule on Prothonotary to assess the damages in above case. Notice is hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on th day of January, 1868 at 2 p. m.

JOHN CAUGHEY,
Pro.

dec4'67:3w.

Hearing is Believ[ing], but Seeing is the Nak[ed] Truth.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH CLOTHING STORE, New Brighton, Pa., has just received from the East, a large and well assorted Stock of

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps and [illegible] which they intend to sell 20 per cent. less than any Store in the county. Come and see before going elsewhere; and let your motto be, a dollar saved is a dollar earned.

JOS. SNELLENBURG,
Broadway and Falls street,
New Brighton, Pa.

nov27'67:3mos.

☞ In Medicine Quality is of the First Importance. ☜

AT THE

DIAMOND DUG STORE,

BEAVER, PA.

You will find a complete assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

Toilet Articles, Speciality.

All the new and popular preparation constantly on hand, together with everything necessary for the well arranged toilet.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions and Family recipes carefully compounded all hours of the day or night.

ALSO, in the same room, a well selected Stock of Books and Stationery, Magazines, Papers, &c., and all Books used in the Public Schools throughout the country—at Publishers prices—either Wholesale or Retail.

In either department of this Store the public will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock and prices.

J. B. RHODES,
Agent.

nov6'67:6m

WOULD YOU HAVE GOD BUTTER ALL THE YEAR ROND?

Then get the best Churn in use, viz:

Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn

THIS CHURN IS NOW REGARDED BY ALL THE Agriculturalists and Dairymen of the country, who have had the opportunity to examine it, as the best Churn yet offered to the public, embracing as it does the principal of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto many improvements. Price from $10 to $16, according to size. An Agent wanted in every township in the county. Send for a circular and for Churn, and if not satisfactory, the money will be refunded. Address

THOS. H. BINGHAM & CO.,
366 Penn street,
(Opposite Freight Depot P. F. W. & C. R. R.)
Pittsburg, Pa.

dec4'67:3m.

NEW NOTION HOUSE!

J. G. KAMPHAUS,

206 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

BASKETS, HOBBY HORSES, CHILDRENS CARriages, Wagons, Penknives, Pocket Books, Looking Glasses, Playing Cards, Brushes, Fancy Goods of every description. [dec4'67:2m

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!
CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

HOLYDAY PRESENTS!
HOLYDAYS PRESENTS!

AT

MULHEIM'S!

AT

MULHEIM'S!

Bridge st., Bridgewater,
Bridge st., Bridgewater.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK, I have selected the largest and most varied stock of Variety Good ever offered in the county. I will sell as usual, at the lowest possible advance. To all my friends, I am thankful for past favors, and hope you will call and see me. It would be impossible to enumerate each and every article.

Our stock is equal to any retail Variety Store in the country.

B. MULHEIM.

HARVEY BROWN. R. A. WILSON.

WILSON & BROWN. WILSON & BROWN.

WILSON & BROWN,

GROCERS

AND

Produce

DEALERS,

BRIDGE STREET,

BRIDGEWATER,

PENN'A.

SAML. HIRSH. SIMON HIRSH.

HIRSH & BROTHERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET

(Opposite Iron City College.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clothing made to order on short notice.

nov27'67:1y.

T. E. BATEMAN & SON,

Druggists.

THE ABOVE NAMED FIRM HAVE RECENTLY opened a Drug Store, on Main street, BEAVER FALLS, Pa., where there may constantly be found, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, LIQUORS, PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES of all kinds, FANCY ARTICLES, GLASS, PUTTY, LAMPS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, TOBACCOES, CIGARS, STATIONERY, &C.,

And all other articles belonging to the Drug business.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Will be carefully compounded at all hours, and all business in their line attended to promptly.

Beaver Falls, Pa., Nov. 16, '67.—nov27'67:1y.

JOHN CRAFT............JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

JOHN CROFT & CO.,

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers,

139 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE HAVE A PRINTED REAL ESTATE REGISter containing a full description of location, price and terms of all the properties entrusted to our care for sale. These consist of Farms, Grist Mills, Houses, Lots, Stores, Coal Land, Coal Works, Coal Interest, Western Lands, Hotels, Tanneries, City and Suburban Property. This Register we print three times a year, on first of May, September and January.

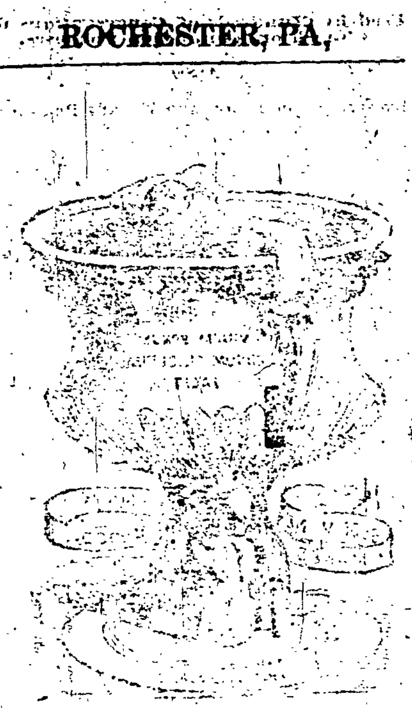
Parties wishing to buy or sell Real Estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult our Register, a copy of which can be had by sending your address. September number now ready.

nov27'67:1y.

F. A. Fortune's

Dry Goods Store,

ROCHESTER, PA.



WINTER GOODS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

GRAND opening of Merinos, Delaines, Coburgs, Barathcas and Dress Goods of every kind.

DOMESTICS.

Muslins and Prints from 6¼ cents to 12½. Look we advertise what we have. Good Red Flannel 25 cents. Shawls and Blankets cheap. Tickings from 10 cents up, army Overcoats and Blankets. Don't fail to call.

FURS!! FURS!! FURS!!! FURS!!!!

Direct from importers and manufacturers the largest assortment ever offered. Cheaper than ever.

F. A. Fortune's

RED FRONT

IN THE DIAMOND

ROCHESTER, PA.

J. H. BENCE,

THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PENN'A.,

Is just receiving a fine Stock of

THE LATEST STYLES

IN

TRIMMINGS

Of Every Description.

Also full lines of

Millinery Goods,

HATS, TURBANS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FRAMES,

And everything in Millinery Line. We will have every thing the season all the

LATEST STYLES

Of HATS, TURBANS, BONNETS, &c, as soon as they are out.

Hats and Bonnets Altered, Cleaned, Done Over Cheap.

YARNS

Of Every Kind, Shade and Color.

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, all kinds of Hosiery, Goves, French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Bugle Trimmngs, all kinds of Buttons, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Loes, French Forms, Zephyrs, Infants Waists, Infants' Cloaks, Napkins, Tidies, Table Covers, Dress Cotings, Grenadines, Bareges and other Veil Stuffs, fan.ton Batting, Men's Shirts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, &c

A good assortment of

EMBROIDERY

Always on hand.

Pinking and Stamping Done to Order.

Everything desirable in our line is added to our stock as soon as introduced in the market. Thanking our friends and the public for past patronage, I would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. It is our aim to please our customers. Our goods are seasonable and carefully selected, and sold as cheap as any in this neighborhood or Pittsburgh.

☞ Give us a call and satisfy yourself.

J. H. BENCE,
Third street, one door below the Seminary,
sept25'67:3mos. Beaver, Pa.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

BARGAINS!!!

IN

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

AT

GEALY'S

NEW

Millinery, Trimming

AND

SHOE EMPORIUM!

TWO DOORS BELOW STILES & SHALLENBERGER'S WATER ST., Sign of the RED POST, BRIDGEWATER.

N. B.—I HAVE REMOVED TO THE ROOM formerly occupied by J. M. DICKEY, on Water st., where I will be glad to see all my old customers, and all others favoring me with a call.

I am now receiving a large and splendid Stock of latest FALL and WINTER Styles of Millinery, Trimmings, &c., &c., which will be sold very cheap.

MILLINERY,

Of every description—Silk and Straw Bonnets, Ladies' and Misses Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS,

Of all kinds, for Dresses and Sacques, Gimps, Cords, Laces, Chenells, Eugene Ruffles, Buttons, &c.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELT, BUCKLES, &c.

Furs! Furs!! Furs!!!

Large lot selling very Cheap.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Gent's & Ladies, Paper Collars.

MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS, PAPER COLLARS, &c.

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS, HOODS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS, &c.

Selling at less than cost.

Hosiery and Gloves,

LADIES' CLOTHS, ALL COLORS,

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

SHOES.

Best assortment and cheast in Beaver county.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS ALTERED AND CLEANED, CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and Making on short notice.

MEN'S SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. MACHINE STITCHING.

CALL AND SEE ME.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

Two doors below Stiles & Shallenberger's Grocery Store, sign of the RED POST Water street, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

LAUGHING GAS

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, Bridgewater, Pa., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most improved style. All work done as cheaply and fifty per cent. better than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my9'66:tf

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DOCTOR A. W. ACHESON,

BEAVER, PENN'A.

In the old "Hugh Anderson Property" on 3d street, a few doors west of the Court-house. jy3'67:tf.

Beaver Salt Manufaturing Co.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW MANUFACTURING, and prepared to sell a superior article of salt at their works, on Raccoon Creek, ½ mile from the Ohio river. All orders left at the Works, or letters addressed to S. B. French, Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt attention. [jy17'67.

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal at short notice, either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater; or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. Capt Secly is Agent, Rochester, Pa.

J. C. MOLTER,
jy17'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE!

Cor. Railroad Crossing and New York St.

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provision, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the patronage.

N. B. All kinds Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1y.

NEW GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL TO HIS [illegible] has recently made large additions to his stock, and he can now sell

Groceries

Of the very best quality, as low as they can be purchased west of Pittsburg. His stock embraces the b[illegible]

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYR[illegible] MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS, &c.

And in fact everything in my line that is usually kept in a well regulated Grocery Store. [illegible] FAMILY FLOUR [illegible] always [illegible] store.

All goods delivered if required.

je10'67:1y. SIMON SNITGER.

ROCHESTER FOUNDRY,

ANDERSON, PATTERSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE CASTINGS, Railway Track and Car Castings, Agricultural Implements, Engine and all other Castings made at a first class Foundry. Also, Stoves, Grate Fronts, Grate Bars, Lineer Sash Weights, Hollow-Ware, Kettles, Iron Fence, and all other Castings called for, on short notice and of the very best metal.

Also, J. J. Anderson's justly celebrated New Cook Stove for Coal and Wood, which took the

First Premium

At the State Fair recently held at Pittsburgh. This Stove combines many new and important principles, which place it far in advance of all others now in use. Some of the merits claimed for it by the Inventor, are Heavy Metal, Well Proportioned, Beauty of Style and Finish, Ease of Draft, Easily Kept Clean, Requires but little Fuel, and the

BEST BAKER EXTANT.

All orders thankfully received and promptly filled.

We Call Attention to the Following Statements:

While living in the East I used several of the most Celebrated Cooking Stoves made in that part of the country, and on my arrival here, I was recommended to purchase the Crystal Palace Stove, (also invented by Mr. Anderson) as being the best. I did so, and used it with good satisfaction. When I saw Mr. Anderson's new Stove, I was attracted by its neat appearance, and on examining its Oven and interior arrangements, found it possessed many advantages over all I had seen. I purchased, and have one now in use. We consider it superior to any we have ever used. It is all the inventor claims, and we think, all that could be desired in a Cooking Stove.

CAPT. GILBERT PENDLETON.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 21st.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse Capt. Pendleton's statement.

JOHN H. WHISLER.

Having one of Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse the above recommendation.

J. WOODRUFF.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, we are fully satisfied with its good qualities in all respects.

JOSEPH IRWIN AND WIFE.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 25th.

Having kept house for a long time, and used a great number of Cook Stoves of different patterns and styles, I consider J. J. Anderson's new Stove, in point of economy in fuel, ready cooking, and baking for its size, superior to any we have used, and cheerfully recommend it, believing it will render entire satisfaction.

CHAS. LUKINS.

We have one of Mr. J. J. Anderson's new Stoves, manufactured at the Rochester Foundry, and having given it a fair trial, we find it comes fully up to all that has been claimed for it. It heats very rapidly, takes but little fuel, and is a most excellent baker. Mr. Anderson may congratulate himself on having achieved quite a triumph in the line of Cooking Stoves.

Very respectfully,

Beaver, Nov. 23d, 1867. J. S. BRACKEN.

C. A. Decarme,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL kinds of Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuffs, &c. Prices moderate. Motto: Quick sales and small profits. Shop on the corner, nearly opposite the Post Office, Beaver, Pa. July17,'67,tf.

SPEER'S

Port Grape Wine,

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

ALSO

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS USE.

VINUM BONUM SANGU[INEM] FACIT
GOOD WINE MAKES GOOD BLOOD.
PRIZE CUP.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

Speer's Port Grape Wine,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable.

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES

are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
A. Speer's Vineyard New Jersey. Office, No. 243 Broadway, New York. [oct16'67:1y.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH.

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSOR TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Country Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

HARDWARE STORE!

J. S. WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
MASONS' TOOLS,
SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,
SADDLERS' TOOLS,
PLASTERERS' TOOLS,
MINERS' TOOLS.
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,
LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,
PICKS, MATTOCKS & HOES,
COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,
TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,
HORSE SHOES & NAILS,
TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,
CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.
ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, AND PUTTY.

AGENT FOR

EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

n2,'67.

LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, [illegible] T. J. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure, rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the county.

☞ Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

SPRING FASHIONS!

1867.

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

PA.

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Beals, on Thursday, March 28th. I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new stock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.

mar 13'67:1y. MRS. S. REES.

M. WILLRICH........................J. M. HARTFORD.

WILLRICH & HARTFORD

Have now Opened the Finest Selection of

FALL AND WINTER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which they are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS

AND

LOW PRICES!

Call and examine our Stock

NO. 100, MARKET STREET,

Corner of Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

nov27'67:1y.

Notice to the Inhabitants of New Brighton and Elsewhere.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of medicine, my son, Dr. W. G. Stewart, office on Bridge street, opposite public square, where we may be consulted at all hours. THOS. STEWART.

JULY 1st, 1867.

Dr. Thos. Stewart having had an experience of ten years in the investigation and treatment of Female diseases, and weaknesses, has at the request of many of his friends, consented to spend Mondays at his office, on Jefferson street, opposite the Methodist Church, New Castle, and Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, at his office, in New Brighton, where he will almost exclusively devote his attention to the treatment of diseases peculiar to females. Persons wishing to visit the Doctor for consultation or treatment, will find him at his offices as above stated, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., where he will wait on them with pleasure. Those requesting will be furnished with the names of many who have been treated by him. Correspondents will address the Doctor at New Brighton, Pa., P. O. Box 128, where all communications will receive prompt attention.

july3'67:6mos.

BRIDGEWATER

MARBLE WORKS.

DAVID WOODRUFF, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

Monuments, Head Stones, &c., made to order. Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. ☞ Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

y28'66:1y DAVID WOODRUF.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, citizens of Beaver county will apply to the next annual session of the Pennsylvania Legislature [illegible] "Beaver County Banking and Safe Deposit Association," to be located in Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. The specified object of said Association to be the receiving of deposits in money and valuables, at the risk of the Association, for which a reasonable charge will be made, to be regulated by law, receiving deposits and discounting, in accordance with the customs of other banking associations. The amount of capital to be fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing to one hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN BARCLAY,
M. S. QUAY,
W. W. IRWIN,
D. L. IMBRIE,
JOHN [illegible],
J. S. RUTAN,
M. WEYAND,
J. [illegible],
J. C. WILSON,
GEO. W. HAMILTON,
WM. ORR,
GEO. W. DAWSON,
I. N. ATKINS,
JOHN MOORE,
JOHN C[illegible],
H. B. ANDERSON,
P. M'KINNEY,
I. WEYAND,
J. H. HARRAH.

WILSON AND STEWART!

Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

(WITHIN A FEW DOORS OF F. A. FORTUNE'S DRY GOOD STORE.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED FOR inspection, their large and well selected Stock of Fall and Winter

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

Direct from the Manufacturer, and of our own Manufacture, which we offer low, having bought at the late decline, and will be sold to suit purchasers. Our Stock is large in every department, and we defy competition. To be convinced is to try a pair.

☞ All work warranted and mended by us.

WILSON & STEWART,
apr24'67. In the Diamond, ROCHESTER, PA.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street.

jy10'67:tf.

New Goods!

NEW[illegible]

Just Received [illegible] Reduced Prices.

S. J. Cr[illegible] Co's,

OLD [illegible]ND,

ROCHE[illegible] PA.

WE NOW HAVE FROM THE EAST, AT VERY LOWE[illegible]

Prints in G[illegible] Variety,

Delaines in Fan[illegible] Solid Colors,

COBURGS,
ALPACCAS,
MERINOS,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS,
TICKING,
CANTON [illegible]NEL,
SHIRTIN[illegible]ECK,
JEANS,
TWEE[illegible]
CASI[illegible]
CAS[illegible]RES,
[illegible] CLOAKING,
WATER-PROOF C[illegible],
BLACK and BROW[illegible]
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NOTIONS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLIN,
WHITE GOO[illegible]c., &c.,

A large and entire [illegible]ew Stock of

Ready-Mad[illegible] Clothing,

SHIRTS, [illegible] JACKETS,
DRAWERS, [illegible] SACK COATS,
VESTS, [illegible] DRESS COATS,
PANTS, [illegible] OVERCOATS.

HATS, CAPS, [illegible]OTS AND SHOES, of [illegible] kinds.

Our [illegible] Stock of

Har[illegible]ware.

Has been largely incre[illegible] by recent purchase in the East, at Panic Prices.

To this department [illegible]nsisting of Mechanics Tools and all kinds of Buil[illegible] and Housekeeping, Hardware, Cutlery and [illegible], we would especially call the attention of cons[illegible]tors and builders.

WHITE L[illegible]D, LINSEED OIL,

PAIN[illegible] IN ALL COLORS,

GROUN[illegible] DRY AND IN OIL.

TURPENTI[illegible], BENZINE and DRYER.

These goods ha[illegible] materially declined in price. And in this, as in the Hardware Department. We are determined not to be outdone by any house in the county.

OUR STOCK OF

Groceries.

FLO[illegible], FEED AND PROVISION,

[illegible] usual, full and complete.

We deliv[illegible] all heavy goods free of charge. Take all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

at highest Market value.

We th[illegible]k our customers for past patronage and solicit a c[illegible]tinuance.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

NEW YORK STREET,

NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING,

Rochester, Pa.

jan1'67:1y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I have just received a new stock of Goods of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

J. G. BRAUN,
Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL THOSE WHO suffer from disease of Liver and Stomach, such as Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c.

DR. BOLLINGER'S HEADACHE AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the most perfect remedy, ever brought before the public, for all diseases of the Liver and Stomach.

They act as a CATHARTIC without weakening the Stomach or Bowels, but on the contrary give a tone to those organs, driving away all Melancholy Feelings, infusing new Life and Vigor into the System.

For sale by all Druggists and Country Merchants, throughout the Country.

J. HENDERSON & BRO'S., 306 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.

oct3'67:1y.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,

In Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market, among which is the "Great Western," which has been the plow of the county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever"—right and left—"Mountain King,"—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES.

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, Bake oven and Franklin Stove combined. This Stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, are now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove that ever burns out, and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in tile or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone and Premium. Parlor Stoves, large and small Heating Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Jenny Lind's, &c. Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Wagon Boxes, two Irons, Tire Benders, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tinware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale, almost everything wanted in the machinery or hardware line.

In addition to our other Stoves, we are now making two new pattern, No. 7 and 8, of the Great Republic, which are taking captive, the best cooks and housewives in the country.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.

mar13'67—1y. JOHN THORNILEY.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

AND

Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL selected Stock of

Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar,
Molasses,
Syrups,
Rice,
Cheese,
Soaps,
Bacon,
Fish.

Hardware.

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns,
Oak Churns
Willow Baskets,
Peck Measures,
½ Bush. Measures,
Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand.

☞ Prices very low, call and see.

A. S. HARVEY,
oct2'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER.

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS;
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,
BRUSHES.
PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of

LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.

Ever offered outside of the city at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else. Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

july1'67 J. MOORE.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RETIRED FROM the tailoring business, in Bridgewater, Pa., will in the future, devote his whole time and attention to the sale of Howe's Unrivalled Sewing Machines. His wareroom is in the building formerly occupied by himself and Mr. Miller, as a Tailor Shop. These Machines range in price from $65 to $85, and will be delivered in good order to persons purchasing them. An experienced person will accompany each machine sold; and the purchaser will be thoroughly instructed in its use. He will also keep sewing machine needles, machine oil, silk thread and all articles needed in sewing, and will dispose of them at reasonable rates. Thankful to the public for favors heretofore received, he solicits, in his new business, a continuance of the same.

sept18'67:tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Allen B. Ross, late of North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay.

JAMES WILSON, Administrator,
oct30'67:6t. Lawrence County.

Wholesale and Retail

HATS, CAPS & LADIES FURS.

Wm. Flemming,

No. 139 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL FIND IT TO their interest to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as our facilities for doing a wholesale trade are not excelled by any house in the United States. [nov27'67:1y.

Origin and History of the Books of the Bible.

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D.

A WORK OF REAL VALUE, AND AN ALMOST indispensable companion of the Bible, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it: answering all the objections to its authenticity urged by modern infidels, and tracing the authority of each book up to its inspired authors, giving a vast amount of information heretofore locked up in very rare and costly volumes, making one of the most popular books ever published.

1000 AGENTS WANTED!

Experienced agents, clergymen, ladies, school teachers and others should send at once for circulars giving further information. Address,

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
se25'67.4mos. 501 Chestnut Street, Phil'a., Pa.

EVERYBODY LOOK AT THIS!

Reasons why you should Buy your

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THE

RED FRONT SHOE STORE,

NO. 63 63 63 63 63

FIFTH STREET.

1st. They sell as good Goods as there is made.
2d. They warrant every Pair they sell.
3d. They guarantee their Goods to do good service.
4th. They repair any thing they sell.
5th. They rivit all their work, making it most durable.
6th. Their work is the most elegant and genteel in the City.
7th. Their work is the most durable and perfect in the City.
8th. You can buy lower than at any other place.
9th. They are the best Goods and yet the lowest prices.
10th. Goods custom made, and sold less than trash elsewhere.
11th. The largest assortment to select from in the City.
12th. No trouble to show Goods.

Remember the best Goods for the least money, are to be had at

[illegible]

FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov27'67:1y.

New Fall Goods!

AT

T. M'CREERY & CO'S.

BEAVER, PA.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE PAST WEEK, A full line of desirable Goods, which makes our assortment complete.

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
FRENCH MERRINOS,
WATER-PROOF and
EMPRESS CLOTH,
LADIES CLOAKING all Colors,
PARRIS PLAID FLANNEL,
CALICO and MUSLIN,
STEUBENVILLE JEANS
and FLANNELS,
MERINO SHIRTS
and DRAWERS,
OVER COATS,
DRESS and
BUSINESS COATS,
PANTS and VESTS.

Also, a good assortment of

GROCERIES, SALT, NAILS, GLASS, BOOTS and SHOES,

Which will be sold at former prices, before the war. Call and see for yourselves, we are determined no fair dealing house shall undersell us.

nov6'67:1m.

UNION

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ROCHESTER, PENNA.,

A. B. SMITH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS:

MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS, Railway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power of various sizes, Threshers and Separators, Farm Mills, Cider Mills, Cane Mills and Sorghum Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING

Of all kinds done on short notice. Machines of any kind built for parties.

Having had an experience of fifteen years in Patents and Patent Business, we are prepared to make Models, Applications, &c., for parties desiring to take out Patents.

Having fitted up our Factory with

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

Selected from the best Eastern makes, in person, and employing none but the best Mechanics, we are prepared to do work in the best style and manner.

Having secured the services of A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER, we are also prepared to make any kind or style of Patterns.

Particular attention paid to Repairing Mowing and Reaping Machines, and machinery in general.

We solicit, and hope by attention and care to merit, the patronage of parties wishing work done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Address A. B. SMITH & CO.
my29'67:1y Rochester, Pa.

C. I. WENDT, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIST,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER-COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LOCUST ST. between Railroad and Bridge sts. [my1'67:3m

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NEW CARPETS.

M'CALLUM BROTHERS

NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THE

FALL STYLES

OF

CARPETING,

Oil Cloths, &,

BORDERED

CRUMB CLOTHS,

HEAVY AND EXTRA WIDE

Felting & Druggets,

BY THE YARD.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LOW PRICED INGRAINS,

AND

SUPERIOR RAG AND COTTAGE CARPETS.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STEET.

BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND WOOD.

oct16'67:1y.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

Dress Goods
Muslins,
Casimeres
Tweeds,
Jeans,
Notions,
&c., &c.

CHEAPER THAN EVER

TO BE HAD AT

ORR & DAWSON'S,

Third Street, Beaver Pa.

CASH PAID FOR WOOD

aug21'67:1y.

E. D. MERRICK.........................F. A. MERRICK,
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KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA

MERRICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS and
FENDERS, &c., &c.

Ruby Cooking Stove Nos 7, 8 & 9.

THIS STOVE TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM AT the State Fair as a Coal Cooking Stove, and also at the late County Fair. We use no scrap iron in their manufacture, but make them exclusively of No. 1 Pig Metal, and warrant them in every respect.

The Ruby has the largest oven in the market and consumes but little fuel in baking, owing to our improved Grate.

GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS.

We are largely engaged in the manufacture of Grate Fronts and Fenders, which we enamel in our own [illegible]. This enamel [illegible] common, second quality and fine finish, [illegible] retains its lustre for a long time, will not burn off, and makes a much superior finish to that of Coal Tar.

SUMMER PIECES.

We are also making Sheet Iron Summer Pieces for which we have applied for a patent (pressed up in a Hydraulic press. They are much lighter than cast Iron, and much cheaper.

HEATING STOVES.

We claim the heaviest heating Stove in the market for the size, and use the best Stock in their construction.

Our patterns are not yet complete, but it is our intention to keep a general assortment in our line.

We also took the Premium at the County Fair for best Castings generally, and we have entered in to the business with the determination to use the best of Pig Metal and make good work.

We respectfully request a share of the public patronage, and would be pleased to see those wanting anything in our line at our works.

Prices Low to suit the times.

MERRICK & CO.

nov20'67:1y.